

ment with the usages of the house, would not be done until the speaker had taken the chair. While he was going through the necessary ceremony of counting the house, to ascertain if forty members were present, the Usher of the Black Rod, who, as we have stated, was in attendance at the door during the time of prayers, knocked, and being introduced, summoned the house to the house of peers. The *monseigneur* has succeeded to a certain extent. It has prevented the formal presentation of the report, and consequently all possibility of its becoming as such, a subject of parliamentary discussion.

The report, as we understand, states in substance, that a sum of 19,800l. had been applied by a late paymaster of the forces to his own use, and that the *fact* came to the knowledge of his colleague, who did not give any direction to the clerk on the subject. It also states, that the committee had discovered other and great abuses in the public money concern, on which they should shortly proceed to report. This, according to the rumors which were circulated yesterday in both houses, is supposed to allude to a further discovery of public plunder, an inquiry into which would have involved persons high in station and in office.

This, however, we trust, is but a temporary escape from detection and disgrace. Parliament must meet again before the 5th of July, as the whole of the annual acts relating to the Irish customs expire on that day. To re-negotiate these, the legislature must be re-assembled. We should think poorly indeed of the virtue of our countrymen, if some member should not be found in the next parliament, with spirit and patriotism enough to seize the first opportunity that should offer, of making such malversations the subject of public discussion.

The writs for the general election were, we understand, issued from the crown office this day at noon. The proclamation for dissolving parliament will appear in this night's Gazette.

OF TURKEY.

Government are in hourly expectation of the arrival of dispatches from Admiral Duckworth. There is a mystery in his proceedings before Constantinople, which must continue inexplicable until they arrive. He was furnished with ample means of destroying the town; his instructions were positive, and so full as to suit every possible exigency. Even the number of minutes during which he was to wait for an answer to the proposals transmitted to the Divan, was specified.

EXPECTED ARMISTICE.

No intelligence from the continent has reached us this morning. It is a prevailing opinion that an armistice has taken place between the armies in Poland.

SPECK OF PEACE.

It was rumored yesterday that a cartel had arrived from France, and that some peace proposal had been made to our government. Stocks in consequence experienced a rise. We cannot find out, however, that any communication has been made from the French to our government. There was a rumor too last night, an unfounded one, we believe, of an armistice between Russia and France.

Accounts from various parts of the continent agree, that during the late cessation of military movements, some negotiations for a peace were entered into; and in fact they go so far as to state, that an armistice had absolutely been concluded; but this needs confirmation.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

No intelligence of any importance has been received from the continent. Paris papers to the 17th, and Dutch to the 22d inst. have come to hand; they contain the 69th bulletin of the French army, dated at Bienenstein on the 4th. It states that not a shot had been fired at the advanced posts during the fifteen preceding days. It is supposed that this suspension of active hostilities is connected in some degree with the negotiations for peace, which are said to be carrying on at Mémel, as it were in the presence of the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, who have been for some time at that place. Both armies have received considerable reinforcements. The French are making the most active preparations. They continue to drain the country behind them of every disposable man, in order to strengthen themselves for a conflict, which, should it take place, will be decisive of the fate of Europe. In the event of the result of this conflict being against them, they are putting the fortresses they possess on the Vistula in the most effectual state of defence, while they continue to push the sieges of Dantzic and Colberg with increased activity. The contending powers must now be able to estimate their ability to do each other all the mischief intended, and by this time must be heartily tired of a contest, calculated to produce ruin and destruction to all parties engaged in it.

The real state of British affairs at Constantinople is involved in the thickest veil of mystery: no official accounts have been received from Admiral Duckworth, and the whole of the accounts of the British fleet having passed out of the straits must be mere rumor and conjecture.

The Russian emperor Alexander has certainly reached Mémel; and his brother, the arch-duke Constantine, Konigsberg. Immediately on their joining the army it was expected some general movement would take place. The king of Prussia was also at Mémel.

The Russian and French armies were not more than 25 German miles distant from each other.

Great hopes were entertained that Austria would shortly break from the degrading restraint under which she has been held by France.

The Swedes are said to have taken the field with considerable force—and already to have possessed themselves of Rostock, Prenzlau, and several other places.

The spirited conduct of Sweden has not only produced the important event of causing the French to raise the siege of Stralsund, but likewise the complete expulsion of the French from the whole of Swedish Pomerania. The particulars of these events have been officially announced to our government.

The accounts from Vienna are to the effect, that the emperor had set out on the preceding

day, for Buda, to meet the Hungarian diet; after which it was supposed he would proceed to visit the Austrian Cordon on the frontiers. The archduke was expected to follow him in a few days.

The decree for calling out the conscription of 1868, is executed with uncommon rigour and dispatch throughout the different departments of France. All attempts to evade it are punished with unexampled severity. The lists or registers are all to be completed before the end of April. The actual enrollment and march to the frontiers will not be delayed long after.

If we were to credit the reports from the continent, received through French channels, we should be inclined to believe that the expedition through the Dardanelles had completely failed; but when we reflect on the character of the officer entrusted with that important affair, and on the knowledge we now possess, that he was to waste but one hour in negotiation; and after that period, not successful, to bombard the capital, we doubt the truth of them all. It is also well known that he received a considerable reinforcement of ships.

The report of a pacific negotiation having been opened between Russia and Prussia on the one part, and France on the other, can have little foundation in truth, as on the contrary we find, that new levies of troops, and new supplies of arms are daily sent off to the Russian grand army—that Sweden has taken an active part in the war; and Austria expected to throw her weight into the scale.

Every thing is in motion along the naval ports. A squadron of warships is in motion, and immediately expected to sail on some important service. The 70th and 92d regiments are embarked on board the fleet.

There is no doubt that our government will immediately take possession of Hamburg. The Dutch (French) troops at that place are not numerous—and greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of the French.

A great dearth of provisions is said to prevail in the republic of the Seven Islands.

Our Dover letter states, that a heavy firing took place on the opposite French coast on Saturday evening, but the cause was unknown. A circumstance of this kind always excites considerable interest, as the French announce their victories and other important events in this way.

It is the intention of ministers entirely to abolish the new financial system introduced by lords Grenville and Henry Petty, and to revive the old system.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. secretary Canning and Mr. Munroe, in which the former is authorized this officially to state the disapprobation of the admiralty, at the conduct of certain British commanders, in having warned some American ships from entering the port of Antwerp.

The situation in which the military affairs of the continent stood at our last date, renders it pretty certain, that a great and decisive battle has taken place ere this. Report is busy in stating the fact, and numbering the loss of the French, in killed alone, at 30,000 men; but this we do not credit. Rumor also states, that Jerome Bonaparte has been surprised and taken prisoner by the Prussians.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

Extract of a letter from London, of April 20, 1867.

"We hear, that Mr. Jefferson is mad enough to send back the Treaty. You would not get one better."

"The Dutch government has granted Hope, &c. licence to import directly from this country! This will ruin your trade to Holland."

"Under the Boston head will be found late news from Europe. In addition to the articles from English papers, the Boston Gazette has the following paragraph:—

"A gentleman who came passenger in ship Thomas, arrived yesterday from Marseilles, last from Malaga, states, that the American Consul at the latter place informed him of official accounts having been received that peace had actually taken place between the Ottoman Porte and Russia and England; that this event was however not effected until after a severe and destructive battle between the English & Turkish fleets, in which the former were victorious, with the loss of a great many killed & wounded, and the blowing up of one of their largest ships of war."

"To the attention of our correspondent at Richmond, under date of the 14th June, we are indebted for the following proceedings, in anticipation:

TRIAL OF COL. BURR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. Hay began by stating, he felt a severe indisposition and compression about his head, which he was afraid would prevent his doing that justice to the discussion, which its importance merited. "It was the pleasure of the Court yesterday, (said Mr. Hay) to recommend to the counsel on both sides, not to deviate from the question under consideration, or to indulge in unnecessary strictures & illiberal observations. I am content to act in strict conformity to the pleasure of the Court. All I regret is, that the admonition was not given at an earlier period in the debate. If it had been given then, those remarks which necessarily followed as a public prosecutor, as a friend to the administration and a friend to the country, had a right to have made." Mr. Hay then said before he entered into the merits of the question, he would remind the court that as Col. Burr was situated, he was not properly before the court, no true bill being found. In opposing the motion which was made on behalf of the accused, he wished the ground on which he stood to be seen. His only object was to keep the accused and his counsel on legal grounds. He had voluntarily and gratuitously offered to procure the very testimony which they were seeking to obtain. He also thought it somewhat singular, that the gentlemen who were counsel for Mr. Burr, should have charged those on the part of the prosecution with conceding the points for which they had contended. This he said was doubtless

intended to impress the jury with false opinions, and a belief that the counsel for the prosecution had a vaunted arguments which they afterwards were obliged or thought prudent to retract. They however, only dug a pit for themselves which they had intended for others. With the very same view they had also asserted, that Mr. Burr conceded & had given up that ground which he at first maintained in the argument.

The motion at present before the court, Mr. Hay said, was one demanding the interposition of the Court for the production of certain papers or letters, said to be in possession of the President of the United States. It was admitted yesterday, that this was a motion at the discretion of the court, which was to be granted or not, according to the circumstances of the case. That although the court were in the present instance called upon by the accused, yet the accused himself did not say that those papers were material. The language therefore made use of by them, was unprecedented, and particularly so far as related to that part of the defence set up by Col. Burr's counsel, who asserted that he had a legal right to oppose the militia of his country. That the sentiments which they wished to impress upon the court and the surrounding spectators, were such as he never could have expected to have heard in this country from any man or set of men. That they might have suited the temper of the sanguinary tribunals of France, in the reign of the Jacobins, or that of Robespierre; but he never supposed they could meet with the approbation of the citizens of America. They might also have an improper effect upon the jury, by exciting their feelings.

Mr. Hay also contended, that the grounds upon which the affidavit was made, were insufficient for the court to grant the motion; that it would be extremely improper, upon such vague suppositions as those expressed in Mr. Burr's affidavit, to subject the papers of the government to public inspection. He hoped the court would not listen to any motions of this sort. The court ought not to indulge any speculations on this subject. Could the court say those papers ought to be produced? He hoped not. He was certain they never would agree to such an absurd proposition, particularly on the affidavit of Mr. Burr, which was extremely vague and insufficient.

Mr. Hay observed, that a great clamor was excited in N. York by the prosecution against Ogden and Smith, not less than the clamor at present heard in this city among certain individuals. That Mr. Wickham endeavored yesterday to make a difference and draw a distinction between this case and the case of Smith and Ogden; but he would ask the court whether or not the reasoning of Mr. Wickham was against himself? It is equally to be presumed that the orders cannot assist him. It was not necessary, therefore, that this specification should have been made, for it is not probable that these papers would have been material. Sir, the gentlemen have not yielded to our doctrine by words; but their conduct proves that they have felt us to be correct. Mr. Hay observed, he could not help remarking on the observation made by Mr. Wickham, that general Wilkinson had written letters to other people; of a different complexion from those which he had written to the president. How does this appear? What right had Mr. Wickham to make such a supposition? Has Mr. Wickham seen the letter to the president? Has he seen other letters from gen. Wilkinson of an opposite description, so as to justify his remarks? No, he certainly has not; and yet he boldly asserts, that letters containing different information have been addressed to other individuals. He would not repeat the very strong and very harsh language by which the counsel of Mr. Burr introduced this remark. He would say nothing further about it; although he could not but lament, that such language had been used respecting such a character as gen. Wilkinson. Mr. Hay then commented on the observations of Mr. Murray relative to the justification of Col. Burr. He resisted the militia of the union. "I expected, (said Mr. Hay) a sounder doctrine, than that which we have heard from the gentleman; I expected to have heard solid argument and legal reasoning from one of the distinguished talents of the counsel from Maryland. For the honor of that state, for the honor of the union, I am inclined to hope, these principles were not learned in Maryland. I had hoped, that as the gentleman had come from another state, and had travelled a great distance in behalf of his client, and to illuminate the bar of Virginia by the splendor of his information, that he would not have advanced sentiments so opposite to reason, law and justice; nor would have adopted a doctrine so untenable as that which he has urged. I never expected, sir, to have witnessed such sentiments within the walls of this house, or to be propagated in the hearing of this court. It is the duty, sir, of the president to call out the militia on every occasion, such as that on which they were called. It was his duty, I say, to have called out the militia, in order to suppress the scheme of the accused. It is contended, as I have observed, by counsel learned, very learned in the laws of this country, that Colonel Burr had a right to resist the militia. I will not say, sir, it is treason to advance such doctrines; nor will I say it is a misdemeanor; but I will say, as I have said, that they were extremely improper, and ought not to be tolerated; and as far as I myself were concerned, such sentiments can never be heard with patience."

The motion, sir, of Col. Burr is that you issue a subpoena *duces tecum*, to the president of the United States to bring along with him or produce a certain letter from Gen. Wilkinson, as likewise the order which was issued for the suppressing the plans of Col. Burr. Will you, sir, sitting here as one of the pillars of the state, sanction such an application? Will this court offer such an insult to the executive of our government? The motion is an improper one, the doctrine on which it is grounded is wrong, and the inferences which the counsel have drawn are wrong. How, sir, can this court grant the motion? I contend, sir, that the affidavit of Col. Burr is totally insufficient to warrant such an application. It is vague and indefinite as now expressed. I contend, sir, that it is right to have shown that the papers wanted were material to prove the innocence of the accused; and I also contend, sir, that it is not probable these papers are material. How can they be material in respect to Col. Burr's innocence? If they are any ways material, it would be to give a contrary bearing. There is another point, sir, on which the court ought also to be satisfied before they grant this motion, and that is, whether or not this letter be a public document. But, sir, whether it is a public paper or a private one, I cannot decide.

The court ought, also, to be satisfied of another thing; that the president has this letter—I am inclined to think that he has it not—Is the president the custos Rotularum of the public? The gentleman knows as well as I know, that the president of the United States is no keeper of papers. The custody of these papers belongs to the secretary of state. This is his province. How

absurd therefore, would it be to issue an order to the president for the production of papers that are not in his possession? Would the court commit themselves so far? The same observation is also applicable to the orders which are said to have been issued in order to destroy Col. Burr and those along with him. The court ought to be fully satisfied before they issue a subpoena that these papers are really necessary. With respect to the letter of gen. Wilkinson, they say they must have the original, and that a copy will not answer their purpose. Why will not a copy answer the purpose equally as the original? This argument supposes that gen. Wilkinson, will have the hardihood to deny that he ever wrote the letter, of which a copy is produced—Sir, if gen. Wilkinson were even inclined to act so, he would not, he dares not, he could not deny it. Besides, if he did, what purpose would his denial answer when an express act of congress stamps the copy with the same force as the original. I cannot think or hear of these things, sir, without a great deal of concern. It is not my business indeed to vindicate gen. Wilkinson, and in the present case it is unnecessary. A zeal for their client has often carried the gentlemen very far in their observations in the course of this discussion, and zeal I confess has frequently indeed carried me to improper lengths. The court must, however, be satisfied that it is totally immaterial whether Gen. Wilkinson deny the copy of this letter or not, as the act of congress makes the copy valid and embraces all cases of that nature. I also trust that the court will see the impropriety of issuing a subpoena *duces tecum* to the president of the United States for the production of this letter, because he is not the guardian of the public papers. I repeat once more, and for the last time, that it is my sincere and fervent wish, that the accused may have all the advantage of evidence to which the law may entitle him, and with regard to the present motion, I trust the court will be decided by those principles.

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

On Saturday last, says the London paper, a very elegant dinner was given at the London tavern, by the British merchants, trading to North America, to Mr. Munroe, the minister from the United States of America.

The company was very numerous and highly respectable—among the visitors were—Mr. Pinckney, (who it is understood is to succeed Mr. Munroe), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, lords Mulgrave, Castlereagh, and Erskine—Sir William Scott, Mr. Canning, Mr. Rose, &c.

Philip Jansam, esq. the chairman of the committee of American merchants, who presided on the occasion, filled the chair with great ability, and to the highest gratification of the company. The day was passed with the utmost harmony and good humour, and at the same time with a degree of order which has seldom been witnessed on such occasions. The toasts were—

The King. The Queen. The Prince of Wales, &c.

And the following from the chairman, were received with bursts of applause, as particularly appropriate to the object of the meeting:

The President of the United States of America.

Perpetual friendship between Great Britain and the U. States of America.

Mr. Munroe. Mr. Pinckney.

The honorable Mr. Erskine, the British minister to the United States of America.

Upon the health of Mr. Munroe being given, that gentleman addressed the company in a feeling, energetic speech, expressive of the high sense he had of the compliment paid to him, and of the pleasure he felt at the unanimity that prevailed.

Mr. Pinckney also upon his health being drank, addressed the company in an eloquent speech, expressing similar sentiments.

Before the visitors withdrew, Mr. Canning, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave the following toast:

May the British and Americans never meet on terms less friendly than they have done this day.

Which was drank with the utmost satisfaction.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW,

The 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms at the head of Gay-street dock, will be sold,

THE CARGO of the Schooner James, (Which was not landed in time on Monday)

Consisting of

62 hhds. } Prime Muscovado SUGAR,

57 barrels, } And

A small parcel of Coffee.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sale to-morrow at 12 o'clock without reserve,

19 boxes white and Brown Sugar, AND

300 Spanish Hides.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

The sale of all the valuable LOTS, HOUSES, &c. in the city of Baltimore, as advertised by the Executors of the late Mr. Englehard Veiser, will commence at 4 o'clock

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the premises, with the Lot on Paca-street.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

June 16.

Sale by Auction—Postponed.

The sale of the LOT on Liberty and N. West-streets, advertised for to-morrow, is postponed to a future day, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

June 16.

CASH

Will be given for One, Two or Three Shares in the Baltimore Theatre. Apply at this Office.

June 13.

Sale by Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, on Smith's dock, opposite Mr. Kuhn's warehouse, will be sold,

The fast sailing Schooner BETSEY & CHARLOTTE,

With all her tackle and apparatus, as she arrived from sea, burthen 67 tons; she is well found, and may be fitted at a trifling expense. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

June 15.

For Philadelphia.

The remarkable fine coppered Brigantine MERCURY,

Captain Grozier, Provided an application is not made to purchase in the course of today or to-morrow, when she will be sold in preference, at a very reduced price; if this is not effected, freight will be taken at one-half the usual rates, by applying to the master on board, or

H. THOMPSON.

June 15.

In Pursuance of an Order of

the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, will be sold at Public Sale on the premises on Monday, the 20th June instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on six months credit,

A LOT of GROUND fronting on Liberty-street, twenty feet 8 inches, and running back about sixty feet, either more or less, subject to the year's rent of six pounds current money.

REBECCA RUSSELL, Adm' of

JOHN RUSSELL.

June 16.

Fresh Teas.

The subscriber has just received at his Tea Store, a supply of TEAS, of the latest importation and first quality, viz.

Imperial in chests and leads of 2lb. each, Hyson,

Young Hyson, Hyson Skin,

Souchong and Bohea, Jamaica and New-Orleans Sugars, by the

hhd. and bbl White and Brown Russia Sheetings,

Ravens Duck, Russia Diaper,

Superfine long and short Nankeens, Carpeting, and

20 bales West-India Cotton.

Also, GERMAN and other LINENS, With a general assortment of Dry Goods; all of which will be sold low for cash.

JAMES STERLING.

June 16.

Just Received

From Philadelphia and for sale by GEORGE HILL,

Vol. the 1st of

European Commerce,

Shewing new and secure channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe; detailing the Produce, Manufactures, and Commerce of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark & Germany, as well as the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, with a general view of the Trade, Navigation, Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

By J. JERSON ODDY, Member of the Russian and Turkey, or Levant Companies.

MEMOIRS OF

Ninon De L'Enclos.

With her Letters to the Marquis De Sevigne, and Mons. de St. Evremont.

Translated from the French by Mrs. Griffith.

June 16.

City Commissioners' Office.

Baltimore, June 16th, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the City Commissioners will meet on Saturday next, the 20th instant at 9 o'clock A. M. to establish the lines, of a Lot of Ground near the north west intersection of Conway and Sharp streets, conveyed by Peter Hedges to Ritson Browning on the 1st day of July 1866.

Those who are interested in the above establishments are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks, and papers necessary for establishing the same.

By order of the board, SAMUEL VINCENT, CLK.

June 16.

A CARD.

Doctor Green,

Very respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Baltimore to attend a Concise Lecture on the Moral and Philosophical Creation, and Deluge of

THE WORLD.

To be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING,

June 18th, 1867.

AT THE PANTHEON, Precisely at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents each, with a syllabus, to be had at Messrs. Cole and J. Bousa's Book-store, opposite the Union Bank, and at the Pantheon.

The Metaphorical Types, Figures, and Mystical Hieroglyphic Symbols, that will be used to illustrate this lecture, are selected from the five sacred Books of Moses—the

Historian Josephus—the Famous German Mystic Jacob Beckman—and the learned Baron Swendenborg, calculated to allure the minds of Youth in particular, to the Beauties of Moral Science.

Concluding with a beautiful representation of the

TEMPLE OF HYMEN.

June 16.

To Rent.

The subscriber intends declining the Grocery Business, offers his HOUSE to Rent. It has a good Store, a finished Garret and a good Garden. The House is well finished, and will accommodate a genteel family. If requested the store and front cellar may be had separate. Immediate possession may be had.

JOHN A. GILLISON.

No. 32, Light-street.

A few pints of Choice PICKLES.

June 16.

Baltimore Gen'l Dispensary.

THE present attending Physicians having declared their intention to decline offering at the ensuing election, Doctor John Shaw, is nominated, as a candidate to succeed one of them by

A CONTRIBUTOR.

April 24.